



SELECTION OF STRAWBERRIES.

The following paper on the Selection of Strawberries, was read before the Farmers' Club, American Institute, June 20th, by Wm. R. Prince of Flushing, L. I.:

The great point in all Culture is economy and its results, and the true test of the Strawberry is Farm Culture with or without cutting off the runners.

The following varieties are the best for Field Culture, where the plants are to be allowed to run together and cover the entire surface, thus dispensing with further labor and expense, and rendering the whole of the ground, except the narrow foot-paths, available. All are Pictillates.

Scarlet Magistrate, the heaviest of all Strawberries, sweet, fine flavored, very productive. Dr. J. H. Bayne, a highly intelligent cultivator, states that this has surpassed all other varieties in size and productiveness.

Ariadne, rather large, light scarlet, sweet, fine, vigorous, very productive.

Diadem, splendid scarlet, produces double the crop of Wilson's Albany. Mr. Martens Bergen of New Jersey, an extensive grower for market, stated that he had not supposed it possible for so great a crop of fruit to grow on a given space as was growing of this variety.

Eclipse, early, bright scarlet, on upright stalks, clean and beautiful, ripening nearly all at the same time.

Minerva, very estimable in quality, produces much larger crops than Wilson's Albany.

Imperial Scarlet, large, bright scarlet, upright, firm for market.

Perfumed Pine, seedling of Burr's Pine, oblique cone, very large, bright scarlet, sweet, very juicy, high flavor, plant vigorous, very productive, combines more valuable qualities for a family than any other.

Hovey, qualities well known.

Melaine, same qualities as Hovey, but more productive, brighter color, better flavor, and a week earlier.

Globe Scarlet, large, rounded, beautiful, very productive.

Florence, very large, conical, splendid scarlet, fine flavor, vigorous, very productive, valuable.

Scarlet Climax, large, bright scarlet, fine flavor, very productive.

Prince's Globe, a late variety, very large, scarlet, moderate flavor, very productive and vigorous, ripens twelve days after the general crop, and therefore valuable as a late market fruit.

The following are the six best *staminae* varieties for Field Culture in stools or rows; the runners being cut off, thus however occasioning additional labor and expense, besides leaving much of the ground unoccupied, a large portion being required for the plowing:

Scarlet Prize, very large, bright scarlet, fine flavor, productive.

Sirius, monstrous size, light orange scarlet, splendid.

Wilson's Albany, large, productive, for its size, dull red, sour.

Private, bright crimson, moderate flavor, showy for market, each flower produces a fruit.

Montrose, very large, splendid, productive, valuable.

Victorine, very large, bright scarlet, firm, good flavor.

The following varieties are preferable for families being of the highest flavor:

LeBaron, Ladies' Pine, McAvoy's Superior, Sirius, Longworth's Prolific, Ward's Favorite, Globosa Swainstone, Fragrant Scarlet, Hooker, Imperial Crimson, Scarlet Prolific, Perfumed Pine, Minerva, Scarlet Prize.

Dr. J. H. Bayne has pronounced the LeBaron to be the highest flavored of all large Strawberries.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE ESCUTCHEON THEORY.

Mr. EDITOR.—Will you permit a constant reader of your *Farmer* to ask for some substantial evidence against the "escutcheon" or "mill mirror" theory of Guenon? All my experience is in favor of its correctness, and I have yet to see a herd of cattle to which it will not apply, or any man who has thoroughly studied it who does not use it in making his purchases or in selecting calves to raise. Our best farmers hereabouts believe that there is so much in it that if an adept in judging by this method makes them an offer for a calf they know it is best to keep it, and the higher the offer the more they won't sell. Your Essex County correspondent is one evidently of the ultra-practical sort who cannot see any good in a "theory." One who has *candidly* studied and practiced by this theory will pick his best cows out of his herd as surely as he tries; and were the truth known, he believes the theory so well that he cannot be depended upon *alone* as infallible indications.

We once purchased a young cow that had a remarkably good escutcheon, and she proved to be the poorest cow we ever owned. She would hardly hold out a good flow of milk long enough to fatten her for the butcher. We regard the escutcheon as one of the indications to guide, but by no means the only one.

ED.

FRESH AIR.

Horace Mann has well said:—"People who shudder at a flesh wound and a trifle of blood, will confine their children like convicts, and compel them month after month to breathe quantities of poison. It would less impair the mental and physical constitution of children, gradually to draw an ounce of blood from their veins, during the same length of time, than to send them to breathe, for six hours in the day, the lifeless and poisoned air of our school rooms. Let any man who votes for confining children in small rooms, and keeping them on stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing his own breath four times over; and if medical aid be not at hand, the children will never be endangered by his vote afterwards."

You may generally remove freckles without using cosmetics, (which are oftentimes dangerous by reason of their containing mineral agents,) by merely stimulating the absorbent vessels of the skin to take them up and carry them away as refuse. Any smart stimulant will act in this way; but it has been found that the safest are taken from the vegetable kingdom. One of the best and easiest is the lotion made of a tea-cupful of our milk; and a small quantity of scraped horse-radish; let this stand from six to twelve hours, then use it to wash the parts affected twice or thrice a day.—*Exchange paper.*

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RICH FOAM. Do not make gourmands of your fattening stock. Do not give too much rich food. If you want good beef keep the animal healthy.

An excess of rich food and some other insure disease in the animal as surely as in man. Keep them thriving on good nutritious food. This advice is given with a knowledge of its value obtained by experience.

THE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The *Albany Evening Journal* publishes the following alleged infallible cure for hydrophobia:

"Dissolve a pint of common table salt in a pint of boiling water, scorch the part affected freely, then apply the salt water with a cloth as warm as the patient can bear it, repeating the same for at least an hour.

The same recipe has been successfully applied for the bite of a rattlesnake."

Cassius M. Clay says that rum, taken in quantity sufficient to produce stupor, is a sure preventive of hydrophobia. He tried it and seen it tried in fourteen cases, one of which was his own child. The rum is given on every recurrence of the symptoms.

Whiskey, we know, is a common remedy at the South for the bite of the rattlesnake. When under the influence of the virus the patient needs enormous quantities of the liquor. Recently the proprietor of a snake-shoot at Harrisburg, Pa., was bitten in the hand by one of his rattlesnakes. Alcohol was immediately administered. Three pints of whiskey and one of brandy were drunk before intoxication appeared. The next morning he took a quart of whiskey, which intoxicated him. His hand and arm are still very badly swelled, but it is thought he will recover.

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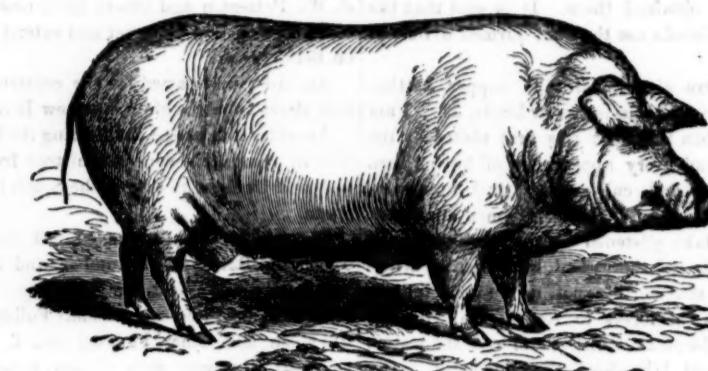
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THE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following is a new and beautiful ornament for the parlor, mantle, or centre table. They take large pine burs, sprinkle grass seed of any kind in them, and place them in pots of water. When the burs are soaked a few days, they close up in the form of solid cones, then the little spears of green grass begin to emerge from amongst the laminae, forming an ornament of rare and simple beauty.

TO GIVE CHILDREN GOOD INSTRUCTION AND BAD EXAMPLES.

It is well known that be it be to them with one hand to show them the way to heaven, while we take them by the other and lead them to hell.



Chester County (Pa.) Sow.

CHESTER COUNTY SOW.

We here introduce to your acquaintance and even friendship one of the Chester County breed of Porkers. We are indebted to the *New England Farmer* for its getting up. The *Farmer* says:

"The above is a fine representation of the Chester County Sow Mazurka, bred by Thomas Wood, Esq., of Penningtonville, Pennsylvania, and now owned by William A. White, of Lancaster, N. H. This breed is distinguished for large size, rapid growth, early maturity and great propensity to fatten; remarkable, also, for beauty and symmetry of form, and double disposition. No part of the farm economy better deserves attention than that of swine, as they are manufacturers as well as producers. More attention ought to be given to breeds, so as to secure those that are symmetrical, of quiet dispositions, and that will gain the largest weight upon the smallest amount of food."

We say ditto to brother *New England's* remarks, and by way of emphasis repeat, more attention ought to be given to breeds, so as to secure those that are symmetrical, of quiet dispositions, and that will gain the largest weight upon the smallest amount of food."

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER.



THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.
AUGUSTA.

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.

It is not very probable that steam will ever be employed very extensively as a motive power on common roads, and yet there are indications that steam carriages will be used in many places to advantage. In the neighborhood of Railways, steam will be employed on them to greater advantage, and therefore the iron horse will never be harnessed, in such neighborhoods, in any other way than to tramp on the rail.

We speak of this subject now, because there are efforts reviving for using steam as a motive power on the earth instead of on the rail. We say reviving, for some years ago there were many experiments made in this country and England, with a view of making steam carriages profitable on our roads and turnpikes. The establishment of railroads put these experiments in the shade; but the experiments now making to plow by steam, have also revived the idea of using steam for wagons to haul great burthens without the intervention of expensive railroads. We quote below a part of an article which we met in the American Railway Review, and we quote it partly with a view to keep those of our readers "posted" in regard to what is going on in this department of mechanical improvement, and partly with a view of doing justice to one of the early martyrs in the cause of practical application of science to the common wants of life, viz: Oliver Evans, a man to whom the world is immensely indebted for introduction of the high pressure steam engine which is now almost wholly used.

Watt made great improvements in the steam engine of his day, and Evans improved on him. Before Evans' day the low pressure engines, as they are now called, were used, in which the steam, after doing its office, was carefully conducted into a cooling chest, and condensed again into harmless water. Evans threw away all this, what to him appeared a useless arrangement, and after using the steam at a much higher temperature, and therefore having more power, let it fly off into the air and be condensed as it might by coming into contact with whatever it might find in the atmosphere. This using of high steam or so much higher pressure than ever before, was looked upon with horror by some, and by distrust by many, and but few were disposed to use the improvement which the ingenuity and boldness of Evans had introduced. He met with all sorts of opposition. Being poor, he found it necessary to apply to others for "material aid" to enable him to carry out his plans.

This is generally a true touchstone, and exponent of the public mind in regard to the subject proposed, and it is often the case that the ardent innovator gets little money, but a liberal share of ridicule and abuse. Oliver, among his many applications for aid, tried Congress. We recollect a conversation on this subject which we had with the late venerable Dr. Parker, of Gardiner, who was a member of Congress from the Kennebec District at the time, and one of the committee to whom Evans' petition was referred. At the time of our conversation, his high pressure engine had come into general use, and the doctor referred to the change in the public mind in regard to it. He described the appearance of Oliver as he plead his case before them—the anxiety and enthusiasm he manifested—the perseverance and ingenuity with which he met every objection, and the emotions of disappointment which affected him almost to tears when the committee at that time refused to do anything for him. And why did you not do it? we asked. Because, said the doctor, instead of considering it any improvement, "we looked upon it as an engine of death, and thought Evans beside himself to think of getting such a terrible thing into common use. Most of the members of that committee lived long enough to find out who were the most sane on that point.

The editor of the *Railway Review* after giving a history of the inventions of Goldsworth Gurney and J. Scott Russell of England, and their success in introducing steam wagons on common roads, and the inventions of Sir Geo. Cayley and James Boydell at a subsequent period goes on to say:

"It is now acknowledged by good practical engineers, that such steam carriages for drawing loads on common roads, as you can conceive of, are used, and a bulb has lately been introduced into the British Parliament for re-modelling the charges at the toll-gates to meet the circumstances of the case, as under the old tolls made for common steams, steam carriages were charged at the most exorbitant rates.

There are several common roads in our country where such carriages may yet be profitably and permanently employed, and we feel somewhat ashamed that this has not been done before, because the first steam carriage was invented in the United States, and Oliver Evans was its inventor. In 1787, the Legislature of Maryland granted him a patent for steam carriages, and shortly after he built the first steam locomotive that ever rolled on terra firma. It was a very great effort for him to do so; because his means were very moderate, and the appliances for executing his engine were very rude and scanty. His honest pray however, was returned to the Lord, and he died in poverty, and his grave was devoid of common sense, as the world had denied him a patent for his invention, conceiving him to be insane, and his project no better than an idiot's dream. In the latter part of the winter of 1803-4, his locomotive was completed in Philadelphia, and it marched through the streets of that city extorting cheer from the assembled multitude. In 1809, he endeavored to form a company for constructing a railroad, and Philidelphia, New York, he failed to find any friends in the enterprise; but his countrymen were sceptical of his project, and so he had no capital to second his efforts. He was the original inventor of steam carriages for both common roads and railways, and we have adopted the latter on our vast lines, giving employment to hundreds of thousands, and uniting all sections of our country by the iron bands of common interests, there are now no roads in the United States which can be compared on several of our common roads. About two years ago, a small locomotive of this character was constructed by Mr. Dodgeon, of New York, and had been exhibited day after day and week after week, moving through the streets of the city, more quietly, and under more perfect control, than any stage in Broadway. No one could question its success. It was more safe, and certainly more easily and compact than sizes or carriages drawn by mules or horses. The public, however, did not seem to appreciate its value; its author met with the same treatment that Oliver Evans experienced, and he had the misfortune to have his carriage in the Crystal Palace when it was consumed by fire last autumn. J. K. Fisher, of New York, has also devoted much attention to improvements in such carriages, and these have lately been applied to two or three self-propelling steam fire engines now in successful use.

Viewing these facts in a dispassionate and unprejudiced manner, we have surely good grounds for anticipating the permanent application of steam carriages on some of our common roads, at no distant day."

PORLAND AND THE GREAT EASTERN. We understand, (says the Boston Journal) that in anticipation of the arrival of the Great Eastern, and the expected influx of visitors to Portland at that time, work has been resumed upon Wood's Hotel, and that the old Preble mansion on Congress street is fitting up for the entertainment of visitors. The United States Hotel has been enlarged, and the Elm House is to undergo improvements.

The next Annual Exhibition of the Bangor Horticultural Society will take place at City Hall on the 15th and 16th of September.

MEXICO.

We have of late devoted but little space to accounts from this distracted country; for there is generally but insignificant value in the scattered items that reach us from that quarter.

Mexico is practically without a government. There is no power in that country to enforce law and order throughout its borders, and no party which foreign governments can hold responsible for injury done to their citizens or subjects. Two parties claim to direct the government. One is the "Central" government, located at Mexico, under Miramon. This has possession of the archives of the nation, and is supported by the church and the army. The other party controls the "Constitutional" government, and derives its claims to power from a constitution adopted in 1857 by the nearly unanimous votes of twenty-one out of twenty-four states. Of this government, located at Vera Cruz, Juarez is President. It holds the fort, controls the revenues from customs, and has the advantage of being recognized by the United States, with whose minister (Mr. McLane) it is on good terms. This party embraces the quiet, moral and industrious classes.

Both parties some time ago exhausted all their means in fighting, and are now at their wits' ends for money.

Miramon has lately sought to raise means by issuing paper on the faith of the nation, and by taxing the inhabitants, but his paper wants help to make it circulate.

Juarez has recently issued a decree declaring the nationalization of all property, whether the secular or regular clergy has heretofore under various titles administered, whether it be in the form of lands, claims, or securities; and ordaining perfect independence between affairs of state and those purely ecclesiastic. On the strength of this decree and on a pledge of the church property, a financial agent has been sent to the United States to procure funds. But as the government of Juarez has not actual possession of the church property, and has no immediate prospect of getting it, the money is to him yet far off.

Miramon's party have it, is said, for some time past endeavored to induce Santa Anna to return from the island of St. Thomas, where he resides, and assume the Dictatorship of the country; but Santa Anna does not appear to see much seductiveness in the offer. The government of Juarez, some time ago, was reported to be making strong efforts to procure military enforcements from envoys of officers and men in the United States. But at this plan, if carried out, would have involved the infringement of our laws and entailed several penalties, besides exciting jealousy of this country in Mexico, it seems to have been abandoned.

The government of Miramon holds no intercourse with ours, but has withdrawn the excommunication from our cause for the reason that we recognize the liberal government. The government of Juarez is reported to have made a treaty to the effect that he would be received by the United States to procure funds. But as the government of Juarez has not actual possession of the church property, and has no immediate prospect of getting it, the money is to him yet far off.

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Although the government of Miramon has possession of the capital and archives, and is sustained by the church, yet that functionary does not seem to be very firmly seated at the head of his own faction. The church party have seen a considerable portion of their funds exhausted through him and his waywardness against the liberals. This has caused great restlessness on their part. He has moreover exhibited too much flexibility of purpose for a chief in his circumstances—at one time proposing to adopt liberal principles—to decree liberty of the press, freedom of religious worship, &c., and to change his cabinet for this purpose,—and then changing back to the support of the prerogatives of the clergy. The fact at Mexico has, therefore, to contend not only against the liberals from without, who continually menace their possession of the city, but it has to do with strife, conspiracies, and vacillation of purpose within.

The government of Juarez has sufficient consistency of purpose, and seems to have taken a very fortunate step in decreasing the nationalization of the church property—a measure which is not the offspring of sudden expedient, but which has been a long time discussed and maturing. It was proposed as early as 1834 by the liberal party in the legislative chambers during the administration of Santa Anna; again during the war with the United States, and partially adopted in January, 1847, for the purpose of raising means to carry on the war against us. The clergy subsequently were enabled to ward off the execution of the law. The measure, however, was not abandoned by the liberals, but on the contrary cherished as an object of chief desire, and in the Constitution of 1857 articles were adopted designed forever to disable the church in the exercise of faculties as property holder. The late decree is received by the people of Mexico with great satisfaction. But it is extremely doubtful whether the decree will amount to much, for there is too little of strength and virtue in the Mexican character to insure the continuance of any government, constitutional or otherwise, which may be there set up. And the grave question is likely to occupy our attention, whether our interests in that country will not demand some interference looking to the placing of a liberal government upon a stable foundation, which shall e'en to be a departure from our present policy in respect to other nations.

The following is the latest intelligence from Mexico: "Miramon had dissolved his cabinet. Marques had revolted against Miramon, but the liberals were besieging him at Guadalajara. The Archibishop of Mexico had excommunicated the liberal party. Gen. Wall had been defeated by the liberals in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery. Gen. Degollado had assumed the command of the liberal army. He promises to take the capital by October, but wants \$5,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it. The decree against the church property was being executed. The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent."

CONVICTION OF POTTER. Marshall S. Potter, who on the night of the 6th of April last murdered his mother and brothers in the town of Lee, robbed the house, and then burned the whole together, was tried last week in Bangor and convicted. There was no defense. The case was submitted to the jury without argument. The prisoner was sentenced to be confined one year in State prison and to be hanged, which means, as our authorities understand the law, that the murderer shall be perpetually imprisoned, and not hanged.

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DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. On Saturday last, during the shower, the lightning struck the barn of S. Q. Bean of Mt. Vernon. It damaged one end of the barn and set fire to some hay. The fire was fortunately discovered in season and extinguished. It also struck the carriage house, which injured seriously, and killed a valuable hog.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

WAYSIDE NOTES OF TRAVEL—NO. 16.

For the Maine Farmer.
KINO HOUSE, MOOSEHEAD LAKE, AUG. 25, 1859

This is a delightful summer resort, in the heart of the forests of Maine, amidst mountain peaks, looking out upon a broad and beautiful lake, eighty-eight miles north-west of Bangor, about the same distance north-east of Augusta, and may be reached from either place, through routes of travel abounding with splendid scenery, and enchanting views, of mountain, forest, and field.

From Bangor to Greenville, at the foot of the lake, is sixty-eight miles. The road is excellent, the whole distance mostly over a level country, and some thirty miles of the route up the valley, and along the banks of the Piscataqua. From Greenville the route is by railroad to Skowhegan, thence by stage through Cornville, Athene, Brighton, Kingsbury, Blanchard, and Shirley, to Greenville. The route beyond Athene, is much of the way high hills, and through deep valleys, amidst primeval forests, with grand mountain scenery all around, an occasional village, good farms and farm buildings, covered with a forbidding soil, by the untiring industry and perseverance of the pioneer settlers.

Both parties some time ago exhausted all their means in fighting, and are now at their wits' ends for money.

Miramon has lately sought to raise means by issuing paper on the faith of the nation, and by taxing the inhabitants, but his paper wants help to make it circulate.

Juarez has recently issued a decree declaring the nationalization of all property, whether the secular or regular clergy has heretofore under various titles administered, whether it be in the form of lands, claims, or securities; and ordaining perfect independence between affairs of state and those purely ecclesiastic. On the strength of this decree and on a pledge of the church property, a financial agent has been sent to the United States to procure funds. But as the government of Juarez has not actual possession of the church property, and has no immediate prospect of getting it, the money is to him yet far off.

Miramon's party have it, is said, for some time past endeavored to induce Santa Anna to return from the island of St. Thomas, where he resides, and assume the Dictatorship of the country; but Santa Anna does not appear to see much seductiveness in the offer. The government of Juarez, some time ago, was reported to be making strong efforts to procure military enforcements from envoys of officers and men in the United States. But at this plan, if carried out, would have involved the infringement of our laws and entailed several penalties, besides exciting jealousy of this country in Mexico, it seems to have been abandoned.

The government of Miramon holds no intercourse with ours, but has withdrawn the excommunication from our cause for the reason that we recognize the liberal government. The government of Juarez is reported to have made a treaty to the effect that he would be received by the United States to procure funds. But as the government of Juarez has not actual possession of the church property, and has no immediate prospect of getting it, the money is to him yet far off.

Although the government of Miramon has possession of the capital and archives, and is sustained by the church, yet that functionary does not seem to be very firmly seated at the head of his own faction. The church party have seen a considerable portion of their funds exhausted through him and his waywardness against the liberals. This has caused great restlessness on their part. He has moreover exhibited too much flexibility of purpose for a chief in his circumstances—at one time proposing to adopt liberal principles—to decree liberty of the press, freedom of religious worship, &c., and to change his cabinet for this purpose,—and then changing back to the support of the prerogatives of the clergy. The fact at Mexico has, therefore, to contend not only against the liberals from without, who continually menace their possession of the city, but it has to do with strife, conspiracies, and vacillation of purpose within.

The government of Juarez has sufficient consistency of purpose, and seems to have taken a very fortunate step in decreasing the nationalization of the church property—a measure which is not the offspring of sudden expedient, but which has been a long time discussed and maturing. It was proposed as early as 1834 by the liberal party in the legislative chambers during the administration of Santa Anna; again during the war with the United States, and partially adopted in January, 1847, for the purpose of raising means to carry on the war against us. The clergy subsequently were enabled to ward off the execution of the law. The measure, however, was not abandoned by the liberals, but on the contrary cherished as an object of chief desire, and in the Constitution of 1857 articles were adopted designed forever to disable the church in the exercise of faculties as property holder. The late decree is received by the people of Mexico with great satisfaction. But it is extremely doubtful whether the decree will amount to much, for there is too little of strength and virtue in the Mexican character to insure the continuance of any government, constitutional or otherwise, which may be there set up. And the grave question is likely to occupy our attention, whether our interests in that country will not demand some interference looking to the placing of a liberal government upon a stable foundation, which shall e'en to be a departure from our present policy in respect to other nations.

The following is the latest intelligence from Mexico: "Miramon had dissolved his cabinet. Marques had revolted against Miramon, but the liberals were besieging him at Guadalajara. The Archibishop of Mexico had excommunicated the liberal party. Gen. Wall had been defeated by the liberals in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery. Gen. Degollado had assumed the command of the liberal army. He promises to take the capital by October, but wants \$5,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it. The decree against the church property was being executed. The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. Androscoggin County—For Treasurer, James Goff of Auburn; Commissioner, Asa P. Moore of Lisbon; Judge of Probate, Nathaniel L. Ingalls of Danville.

Waldo County—For Treasurer, Abraham N. Noyes; Commissioner, David S. Fladens; Attorney, James M. Burn; Senators, Eli Vicker, Summer Pattee and Orlando Stevens.

Franklin County—For Treasurer, Reuben Culter of Farmington; Commissioner, Albert Shaw of Industry; Attorney, Samuel Belcher of Farmington; Senator, Wm. Whittier of Chesterfield.

Aroostook County—For Treasurer, Thomas M. Bradbury; Senator, Sumner Whitney of Presque Isle.

The Secretary of War has detailed Lieutenant J. C. Ives of the Topographical Engineers—so honorably known for his command of the Colorado Exploring Expedition—to take charge of the construction while he is on duty at Washington. This officer has made the suggestion of placing boxes in all the Post Offices for the reception of contributions in aid of the Monument. If but a cent a day is taken in our 30,000 offices for a year, it will amount to over \$100,000.

Postmaster Badger informed us that he will forthwith set up a box, and all our citizens, we suppose, have made up their minds to deposit their old red coppers in the same, whenever they find them weighing down their pockets as they visit the Post Office.

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The Silver Shower. Ballad by Chas. J. Sprague. Music by A. Baumbach.

My own Country Home. Ballad, by L. Merrifield.

I Love my Home. Song, by the author of "Do they miss me at home?"

James G. Clark.

Angeline. Song. H. Miller.

The music of Russell & Tollman, Boston, we have recently received the following:

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

The report of the committee on Finance recom-

mended the erection of twenty lamp posts for the

purpose of lighting the streets with gas, was ac-

cepted, and an order passed ordering the Mayor

to contract for the same.

The petition of John D. Myrick and others for

leaves to play cricket on Winthrop street, was

presented, and an ordinance was passed through

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LOCAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The house of Mr. Henry Erskine, of Montville, was entered on Monday night the 8th ult., by some robbers, through a back window. He passed into the dining room, where he took a pistol, then into the sleeping room of Mr. Erskine and his wife, and took their wallet from his pants' pocket, which were lying upon a chair by the side of the bed, and then left. The wallet contained some notes and other papers, and from two to two dollars in change. The papers were given the next day behind the house in the field.

—On Wednesday Aug. 24 the house owned and occupied by Mr. John Knights and Mrs. Seavey, a widow, and situated on the North corner of Warren and Bunker street, Rockland, was broken into with a bar, was wholly consumed by fire. Nearly all of the furniture and household goods were saved. The property destroyed was probably worth about \$2000 and there was no insurance.

—The Biddeford *Gazette* represents business in the town to be at a standstill at the present time. The mills are still in operation and the Machine Shop is just now employing a large number of hands. Out of doors the scene is one of unusual activity. The new city buildings and a large block next to the Post Office are rapidly progressing towards completion.

—The Mail from Calais to Houlton is still continually as a tri-weekly. The route was recently curtailed to a bi-weekly mail, but the contractor, Mr. Lander, is determined to accommodate the public by running three times a week, as usual. The up and down stages now meet at Weston instead of Jackson Brook. So says the St. Croix *Herald*.

—Mr. C. W. Moor, of Ellsworth, proposes to start a new paper in that town, something to the effect of the "Ellsworth Miscellany".

It is to be devoted to the Agricultural, Mechanical, Moral and Religious interests of Hancock County.

—The American *Pioneer* states that at Grand Falls, short time since, a lady gave birth to a fine healthy baby weighing 11 pounds. Eleven days afterwards she was again confined, and presented her husband with a daughter weighing 74 pounds.

—The East Maine Conference Seminary is to be put into immediate operation. The fall term of instruction will commence on the 14th of Sept., under the charge of R. P. Bucknam, A. B., who will be aided by competent assistants.

—The Arroostook *Pioneer* learns that Mr. John Steele is building a two boat, 70 ft. long and 10 ft. in width, which he designs as a tow boat to ply regularly between Fort Fairfield and Ashland. Its capacity will be 175 barrels.

—M. S. Hager and others of Richmond, have a ship on the stocks of about 750 tons burthen, and Mr. T. J. Southard one of about 850 tons. The sun says that Mr. Southard has contracted to build a steamer this fall.

—The United Republican movement in Paris is contradicted.

The London *Post's* correspondent learns that the French government addressed a despatch to the great powers in Paris, assuring them that it will not assist self-styled pretenders to return to their dominions by force, nor will it permit Austria or any other power to afford them military aid for that purpose.

—The political excitement in California, at last accounts, was increasing, and the quarrel between Senators Broderick and Gwin had reached the extreme of the gross character.

—Cassius M. Clay, calculates that the birds visiting his thirty acres of fruit and pleasure grounds destroy not less than 25,459,200 caterpillars and insects in one year.

—Charles Melvin, aged about six years, son of Charles Thurlow Est, of Cutler, was drowned in the vicinity of his father's house, on the afternoon of the 15th Aug.

—A little boy, about 11 years of age, named Calvin Walker, son of Mr. Harrison Walker, of No. 11, was drowned while bathing in the Aroostook River Aug. 17.

—The dwelling house and barn of Mr. Robert E. Ramsey, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss about \$800. Insurance \$500.

—John A. Holmes was taken from Wiscasset to Portland jail on the 23d to await the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court in his case Sept. 8.

—Two barns belonging to Amasa Dixby of Norway, were destroyed by fire on Monday Aug. 21. Insured for \$225.

—The house and barn of Mr. Davie Bowie of Durham, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night the 20th inst.

—Rev. E. Whittlesey, of Bath has been elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the College.

—The erection of the pier of a free bridge has been commenced in Brunswick.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

—The wag of the New Hampshire *Telegraph*, suggests that "a good way to get rid of the old red cents" will be, when the Postmasters put up their contribution boxes for the Washington monument, for every man who goes to the Post Office, to deposit all the cents he has about his clothes. Once in the hands of Uncle Sam, it is argued they will not "return to plague anybody."

—American Telegraph Company have obtained permission to lay a telegraph line from New York to Boston, and will open a service telephone station at Fort Lafayette, on the narrows, and they will proceed immediately to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which stretches to New York.

—Counterfeit half-dollar pieces, exceedingly well executed, ringing well and feeling well, but being a little light, have been extensively circulated in Boston and vicinity a week past. The counterfeit is dated 1836, and bears the stamp of the New Orleans mint.

—At a trial of reaping machines on the Emperor Napoleon's farm, near St. Cloud, on the 19th of July, the first prize for foreign machines was awarded to an English firm, and the second to an American machine of Cranston, improved by Brod, of London.

—A great fire broke out in New Bedford Aug. 24 in Booth and Hathaway's extensive steam Sawing and planing mill and extended about 65 feet under the ground, and a pipe was extruded about 65 feet into the air, with a hole in it at the height of about 20 feet from the pump. Taking hold of the handle, we made only a slight movement, when the water gushed out, with scarcely any exertion on our part whatever.

—The hole was then closed, and a small boy, but very fat, was able to walk in, and was able to crawl around and in proportion to supplies until they reach a point at which shipments could be made to Europe, which at last quotations would bring Winter Wheat to about 90c. bushel in this market.

—This year will be a memorable one for Canada West on account of its unprecedentedly abundant harvest, and for the completion of the Victoria Bridge, by which we shall ship wheat in bulk, and without cartage and the delay at Montreal, which characterized all former shipments. This facility will confer on the West a great advantage over Montreal, especially in the execution of winter orders for Eastern markets."

—The AMERICAN PUMP. We recently accepted an order for a pump, which is truly simple and open, of what is termed "the American Pump," by Mr. James Elney, its present proprietor. Having had considerable practical experience in the use of machinery of this character, after testing this with our own hands, we have no hesitation in according to it our unqualified favor. In truth, it surpasses everything for the purpose, we have ever before examined.

—The pump which we tested at the factory of Mr. James Elney, its present proprietor, having had considerable practical experience in the use of machinery of this character, after testing this with our own hands, we have no hesitation in according to it our unqualified favor. In truth, it surpasses everything for the purpose, we have ever before examined.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother—
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And save their own from another?

Oppression's heart is still imbued
With kindly drops of tender kindness,
All which breeds your

From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs;

All vice and crime die together;

And milk and corn,

To each man born,

Be free as warth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sin that ever sot and sorrow,

And the stony heart erect,

In self-respect,

And share the coming world-to-morrow.

What might be done?—This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue

Ever said or sung,

If men were wise and loved each other.

The Story Teller.

From Chambers' Journal.

MY THREE WOONINGS.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER IV.

While I waited at the railway station, a train in a contrary direction to the one for which I was waiting stopped at the station. There were no passengers to alight or depart, and it did not stop half a minute. I looked vaguely at them as they looked vaguely out—it was again in motion; the hiss and the snort and the grunt of the mighty animal, all a novelty to me, excited my attention; but through it all I heard a sound, a sudden exclamation, my name was spoken in a tone I should have recognized anywhere. A face looked out from one of the carriages—it was her voice—Hester! I could not tell if she was altered; I only saw it was herself, and she was gone. The train whirled on and I stood like one bewildered.

I was roused by the ringing of another bell, and a bustle among the porters; the up-train was arriving. My first impulse was to start off in the direction in which I had seen Hester going; but the utter impossibility of a clue to where she was going stopped me. Still, I had seen her; she lived; she had recognized me, and this was such unutterable happiness, that I thought nothing of obstacles, and almost forgot my ticket and other necessary preliminaries before I took my seat in the train for London.

I had the carriage to myself till we stopped at the next station. There a britska was waiting, in which sat a lady so muffled in fur and veils that I could not distinguish her features, for I had not yet become accustomed to the desolate feeling that I was unlikely to meet any face I knew. A footman and "a little foot-page" were busied in bringing luggage; then there entered the carriage where I sat a dapper little French dame, bearing a load of cloaks and cushions, which she arranged very carefully and daintily on the seat opposite to me, with a smiling, "Pardon, Monsieur, si je vous dérange." The page then handed her a basket, which might have contained a sleeping infant, so carefully was it passed from one to the other, and so warmly enveloped in a satin wadded coverlet. A sharp snarling bark betrayed its inmate—a very small white poodle, that appeared to entertain an unenviably dislike to travelling, however commodiously his journeys were arranged. The bell rang, the dog barked, and the little French abigail was in great trouble.

"Toinette, Toinette, mamma wants you directly," screamed a child's voice.

"What can I do with Mouton? He'll jump out if I leave him," said in veritable distress.

"I will take care of the dog," I replied.

She scarcely stopped to thank me, but sprang out of the carriage to assist her mistress, whom I expected to find some helpless invalid, and scarcely changed my opinion as I saw the bundle of shawls and veils approach which I had seen in the britska.

"No time to lose, ma'am; train just starting," exclaimed the guard.

But the lady did not hurry her languid, hasty pace. I thought, however, that it was only in bravado, for she jumped into the carriage lightly enough. She drew back when she saw me, and said: "Toinette, did I not tell you to get me an empty carriage all to myself?"

"Yes, indeed; but monsieur is so very amiable, and takes such good care of Mouton."

At this moment, my thoughts travelled many years back, and I remembered my first introduction to Justina, and her appropriation of my Skye terrier. I saw her again as she sat on the floor coaxing the wounded animal, and her long wavy clippings dropping to the carpet. I fell into a reverie, and forgot to observe whether the lady of the shawls and cloaks had lifted her veil. A tall lean lank girl, about fourteen years old, dressed in very short petticoats and a child's flapped hat, had also taken her place in the carriage by the side of Mamselle Toinette. This young lady was evidently not on good terms with Mouton, and frequently elicited a snarl by sundry pinches, an amusement she seemed greatly to enjoy.

"Look, ma—look how cross he is; how he hates me."

"Zittie darling," returned the lady, soothing the snarling favorite—"Zittie beauty! has sou got a naughty cruel sister?"

"Le, ma! how can you talk so! Sister, indeed!"

"Rosamond, child, you are quite beyond me—you are so boisterous. I shall be glad when your new governess comes. Toinette, have you got my salts? Dore, send me what's bad, Mouton, you son, sent we be left in peace?"

It was very strange, but in the tender accents, pronounced in a jargon supposed to be suited to canine comprehension, I seemed to hear tons that vibrated in the past.

The languid, fine-lady voice in which she addressed her daughter dispelled the illusion, but it always returned when she talked to Mouton. "Surely, surely, I had heard that voice." I became quite anxious that she should raise her veil, and it was not very long before my curiosity was gratified. The thicker veil thrown off, there was a pink bonnet enveloped in a shower, or what, I believe, ladies call a fall of blonde; under these there was a highly rouged cheek, then there was a double chin, for the lady was fat, unmistakably, unmanly fat, in spite of staymakers. For one moment, I turned away almost disappointed; I had never seen the face before. My world was a world of strangers—if they were not friends of twenty years' standing, they were nothing to me—I had no acquaintances.

I was soon deep in the past, my thoughts following Hester Dering, whom I so distinctly recognized, and was determined some way or other to trace her. Again I was aroused by the tone of the fat lady coaxing her dog—she was looking my way too, and smiling. Her teeth were white and even, she really was a very fine woman, es-

specially when the knot of her pink bonnet-ribbon rather concealed the double chin. That smile again—the cheek peckered into certain well-known dimples. Yes, I had recognized her! It was May-Rose, very full blown indeed; and the pale stripling girl at her side was her daughter. How strange it all seemed! She had not recognized me, and I resolved not to make myself known, unless she discovered me herself. I had the precaution, therefore, to disguise my voice—that sure and changeless token of identity, and began by making friends with Mouton, who received my advances rather sulky, and eyed me suspiciously, as though detecting something amiss in my sudden huskiness. Sunbury initials then passed as to the putting up or letting down of windows, the interchange of Punch and the Illustrated News. Fair Rosamond was reprimanded for indulging in a loud aside to Toine as to my personal appearance; my brown face and grey hair I had heard discussed.

"Rosamond, Rosamond, be quiet. Oh what a blessing it will be when your new governess comes? Won't it Mouton?" Then turning to me: "It is such a difficult age to manage; you would hardly believe how tall she is of her age, and how young she is!" "I should hardly think her more than six years old, to look at her mother," said I.

"Oh, you flatter me; she is only just eleven—such a May-pole. Do you know this part of the country? she continued, quite graciously. "That large house on the hill is Sir Lindsey Wolesley's, a cousin of Sir William Coddleton's. Oh, I forgot!"—with a languid smile—"you do not know me—Lady Coddleton!" and she gave a sort of a self-introductory bend. I bowed, and felt I ought to say something; but as I was not prepared with a fictitious name, I said something about honor and pleasure, and then, rather apropos to nothing, asked if she knew whether Miss Warner's place was in this part of the country.

"Oh," said she, "do you know her? She is a neighbor of mine, and I see a great deal of her in the country. You know, one must patronize one's country neighbors."

I looked at the portly Lady Coddleton, not at the May-Rose, and smiled internally at the idea of her patronizing Justina Warner; in fact I felt rather angry at her presumption.

"When I know Miss Warner," said I "she did not require much patronizing."

"Oh, they say she was quite gay when she was young; but ever since I have known her, she is just a mere humdrum—no style, no fashion about her. You never saw such bonnets as she wears. And then one meets nobody at her house but missionaries, and low-church preachers, and district-visiting old maids, and converted Jews, and that kind of people; nobody ever saw before, or ever wished to see again. That odious Mr. Smalley!" said I.

Lady Coddleton bowed and smiled, and I took refuge at her side. Justina said: "Oh, you know my good neighbor, Lady Coddleton, Mr. Wood—will you take her into dinner?"

"Of course, I could do less than bow acquiescence; and found myself with the overblown May-Rose by my side at the dinner-table, rather embarrassed by having to keep up my character of deafness, as she only required a listener, and I was afraid to trust my voice more than I could hear, fearing it might be recognized."

Lady Coddleton bowed and smiled, and I took refuge at her side. Justina said: "Oh, you know my good neighbor, Lady Coddleton, Mr. Wood—will you take her into dinner?"

"No," said I—"no; I have only heard his name."

"Of course, I dare say, you have heard he is going to be married to Miss Warner?"

"Married!" exclaimed I, quite startled out of my prudence. "I thought—I fancied he was a married man."

"Is he indeed? You don't say so?" said Lady Coddleton to me confidentially. "I do wonder which will say grace;"

I affected not to hear this remark, but bowed in polite deafness.

Was I really watching Justina, and observed a tall, stout, florid-faced man, with very black hair, whom I took for the butler, fidgeting behind her chair. She looked annoyed and disconcerted, and turned, as I thought, to give him some particular order about icing the champagne. His reply was in a low tone; and with an air of deference and humility, he laid his hand on his waistcoat, and raised his eyes to the ceiling, all of which I thought was an odd pantomime for a butler; but still more was I surprised to see him take the vacant seat at the bottom of the table, opposite to Justina, looking round with an air of mock triumph as he did so, and waving his hand in a patronizing way to the tall, thin man at Miss Warner's right, who forthwith said grace and all sat down to table.

"Well, this is something new!" said my loquacious neighbor. "Nobody ever sits there but the general; and now there is Mr. Smalley sitting at the bottom of the table, and Mr. Howard de Lacy at the top. Which is it to be I wonder? How odd my meeting you in the train! But you have not asked after Mouton—poor, dear, little Mouton. I have brought the child too. Poor, dear Miss Warner is always so kind in asking her and her governess too."

"Soup?"

"No, thank you. You see I can talk while you eat your soup; and thus she ran on masking me almost with myself deaf in reality.

"Lady Coddleton," said Mr. Smalley, blandly, from the end of the table, "might I have the honor, the happiness of a glass of wine with you? Which do you take? Champagne—not that I presume to dictate."

As he said this, he bowed over the table, and raised his eyes to hers in a very insinuating manner. I thought I saw a quick glance towards Miss Warner, as if to watch the effect on her; but she was earnestly engaged in talking to Mr. Howard de Lacy, and the coquetry of Mr. Smalley failed in its effect. Lady Coddleton bowed languidly, and performed champagne. Still doubling himself over the table, Mr. Smalley continued, raising the whites of his great eyes to hers; "May I presume to 'ope you are well taken care of? Is there nothing I can assist your ladyship with? and in all humility and sincerity, might I sollicit an introduction to your agreeable neighbor?"

Lady Coddleton did not look quite so disgusted at this address as I expected she would. Though a falling-star, Mr. Smalley had been a star, so she introduced me to him, which I affected not to hear. I saw him bowing to empty space, while I pretended to be examining the dish opposite to me.

"Mr. Smalley wished to be introduced to you, Mr. Wood," said Lady Coddleton, again raising her voice.

I bowed this time in reply; and Mr. Smalley said behind his hand to Lady Coddleton: "Is your friend serious?"

She elevated her powdered eyebrows.

"I'm mean," she continued, "he is a Christian!"

"Very fortunately, he is deaf," said Justina Warner from the top of the table, "or he might not approve such a question, made in such a public manner."

The eyes were now thrown beseechingly at Justina.

"In all humility," he began, "I beg pardon if I have offended; but I 'opod Miss Warner would have felt and sympathized with my anxiety on meeting a stranger pilgrim in the land, to ask, in all sincerity, whether he is bound—whether he is a brand—whether he is a sheep or a goat."

Justina rather sharply answered; "There is time for all things, Mr. Smalley."

And I could not help remembering a time when she would have laughed outright at such a speech.

"I will answer you candidly," said I. "A sort of engagement was made while my friend was in India; it rests with Justina Warner to cancel that engagement if—she has reported to me, as on her hasty decisions. Will you be easily candid with me? You are interested in

the question. Do you think, can you imagine, it is Miss Warner's wish to cancel that engagement?"

He blushed through his paleness like a schoolgirl.

"Forgive my plainness," I continued, "but I have strong reasons for urging a decided course. Will you tell me, then, plainly, if Miss Warner were free, would you propose to her yourself?"

He stepped back, quite in alarm. "Myself! Oh, I should never venture. I never could bear her refusal, and the scorn with which she might overwhelm me—me, a poor younger brother, she would think, seeking to marry an heiress. I have sometimes ventured to wish she were poor."

"But have you never tried to ascertain—have you no notion how she stands affected towards you?"

"No—Oh, no—not the least." Yet I saw his pale face brighten up, and a sort of hopeful gleam lit across it, which told another tale.

"And suppose I should try to ascertain it for you?"

He looked at me with doubtful wonder, and said calmly but resolutely: "No; you have surprised from me a secret which I never meant to betray—you, a stranger. I do not deny it, I love Justina Warner more deeply than she is aware of. She treats me as a friend; she has never seen me in a pretender to her hand; if she did, I might forfeit that position which is no so dear to me. I love Justina Warner, but shall never know it."

"At least not through any other than yourself," said I, turning round, for there stood Justina Warner just behind us.

De Lacy clasped his hands over his eyes, and looked as if he longed to make one bolt over the garden-wall. Justina looked disconcerted, but not displeased; no, I can assure you was not displeased; and though the flush of animation and joy brought back herself in her young days to my fancy; yet not even my vanity could take umbrage. She was turning to go, but I caught her hand.

"Let me take the privilege of an old friend," I said—*"very old friend."* "There was the same quick look at me as I said."

"Ah, my young friend, how lovely is your diligence in the cause of charity! Oh, that worldly-minded and the scoffers would but consider it only worth the trouble of finding a home!"

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